



MICHIGAN FARM NEWS



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EDITORIAL

Why Farmers and Congress Say No!

The House in Congress has for the second time within six months voted to stop federal food subsidies to consumers.

This time the House voted 278 to 117 to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation but to forbid the use of money by any federal agency for food subsidies for consumers. The margin was more than enough to over-ride a veto. Similar action is predicted in the Senate.

The House voted the same distrust for the food subsidy program that farmers have expressed through the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and other groups. We understand that 98 Democrats voted against consumer food subsidies in the House. They rejected the administration's charge that a vote against food subsidies was a vote for inflation.

Why the opposition to subsidies?

There are many, beginning, perhaps, with the farmers' observation that they aren't needed. Certainly not in times of full employment and generally high wages. In these times people should be able to pay all of their grocery bills and not have to depend upon some unsolicited help from the treasury.

However, in leading the fight against subsidies, Congressman Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan answered the question for the House. He gave what he considers and what we agree is the first reason for opposing a program of federal food subsidies to consumers. Mr. Wolcott said:

"The farmer is opposed to the payment of subsidies, that is consumer subsidies, because it is the first step to regimentation and control. The first step which eventuates in that farmer finding himself under the yoke of bureaucracy where free enterprise on the farm is destroyed.

"Where the government, through its several bureaus, tells the farmer when and what to sow, when and how much he shall reap; tells the processor what he shall process and how he shall process it; and tells the distributor how, where and when, and to whom, he shall distribute the products of our farms.

"Subsidies beget subsidies, and if we encourage the expansion of the present program, and if we do not stop the present program where it is, what have they told you is going to be the next step? It is going to be, first, the purchase of the entire citrus fruit crop. Then the purchase of the entire bean crop. Then the ultimate control from the producer to consumer of all dairy products, and finally the control of the production, processing and distribution of all foodstuffs."

Some Light on High Food Prices

Are prices for food high because of what the farmer gets, or are they high largely because of the charges added to the cost of foods by part of the consuming public itself?

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a report which calls attention to the charges which accumulate on farm products from the time they leave the farm until they reach the consumers' table.

The FTC found consumers in Boston paying \$1.67 for a sack of onions for which the growers in Texas got 15 cents. Head lettuce that brought the grower 58 cents net per crate sold for \$4.80 a thousand miles away. Consumers in St. Louis paid \$2.58 for tomatoes for which producers in California got 52 cents.

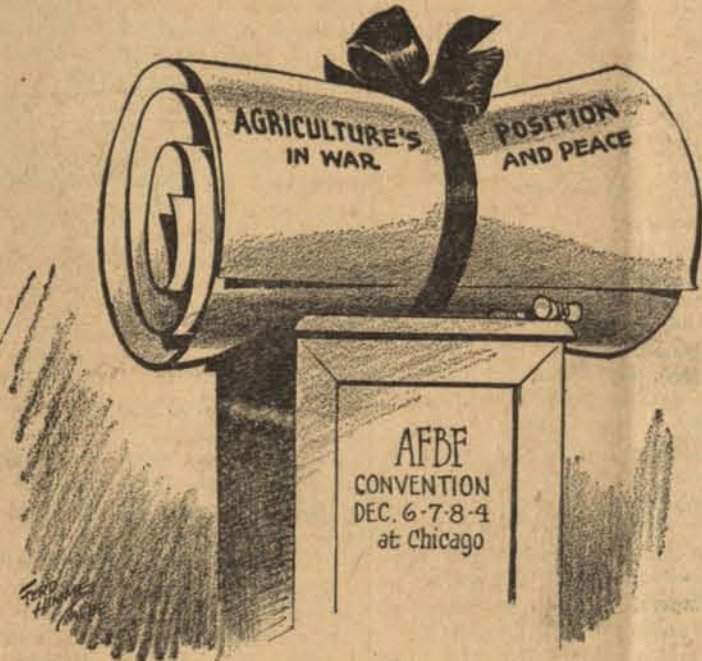
The Trade Commission said that similar examples could be found in the marketing of potatoes, apples, citrus fruits, bread and other foods.

The spread between the farm price and the price the consumer pays includes payment for many necessary services in processing, transportation, and retail distribution.

But if consumers consider food prices unduly high now, and are told that because of them an inflation threatens, perhaps it would be well for them to investigate what goes on in their own dooryard. How much has the spread widened the past two years because of increases in wages for consumers who process, transport, and distribute foods? How much to cover other operating costs in the food industry, costs that are up because of higher wages being paid everywhere?

(Continued on page two)

MAIN QUESTION BEFORE THE CONVENTION



Farm Bureau Goal Is 25,000 Members in '44

County Farm Bureaus Choose Campaign Leaders And Set Goals to Gain Another 4,000 Members or More

A Michigan Farm Bureau membership of 25,000 families or more is the objective of the annual membership campaign which will be conducted by 46 County Farm Bureaus during December, January and February.

First to conduct their campaigns will be Mason, Montcalm, Isabella, Newaygo and Van Buren counties. Several of the campaigns will be completed in December. Most of the counties will do the work in January.

During January, February and March of 1943, several thousand volunteer workers enrolled more than 7,000 new members for a net gain of more than 5,000. Today the membership stands at 20,993 families.

Most County Farm Bureaus have set their goal for 1944. They have named their campaign manager. He has selected his lieutenants throughout the county, and they are building teams of membership workers for a thorough canvass of the farmers. A large, well organized and well informed group of membership workers gets astonishing results by asking every farmer to join. Berrien (1,990) Branch (1,144), Saginaw (1,400), and Ottawa (906) are examples. Last year Berrien put 225 membership workers into the campaign.

County membership goals and campaign managers announced so far for the 1944 membership roll call are:

- Barry—575, Walter Stanton, Dowling R-1, campaign manager.
- Bay—450, Otto Rabe, Rhodes R-1.
- Benzie—100.
- Berrien—2,100, Alex Gale, Sodus.
- Branch—1,300.
- Calhoun—725, Robert Farley, Albion R-1.
- Cass—600.
- Clinton—600, Don Smith, Ovid R-2.
- Genesee—500.
- Gratiot—600, Harry Johnson, St. Louis.
- Hillsdale—490.
- Huron—600, Karl Oehmke, Sebewaing R-1.
- Ingham—476, Arthur Deyo, Mason R-2.
- Ionia—Howard Hile, Ionia R-2.
- Isabella—425, Earl Seybert, Jr., Mt. Pleasant R-1.
- Jackson—Clarence Pulver, Jackson R-4.
- Kalamazoo—635, Charles Wheeler, Schoolcraft R-1.
- Kenosha—250.
- Lenawee—M. Ivan Hunt, Tipton.
- Livingston—Gale Hoisington, Fowlerville R-2.
- Macomb—Allen Rush, Romeo R-1.
- Manistee—200, George Short, Bear Lake R-1, and Floyd Bellfuss, Bear Lake R-2.
- Mason—650, William Dostall, Ludington R-1.
- Medonia—250, Herb E. Halverson, Morely R-2.
- Montcalm—Karl King, Greenville.
- Muskegon—200.
- Newaygo—500, Andrew Kole, Fremont R-2.
- NW Michigan—Gr. Traverse 250; Leelanau 250, Robert Seaberg, Traverse City R-1, to manage both campaigns.
- Oakland—Mrs. Ivah Miller, Clarkston.
- Oceana—325.
- Ottawa—1,000, Gerrit Elzinga, Hudsonville R-3.
- Saginaw—1,500, Herbert Vassold, Freeland R-3.
- St. Joseph—640, L. C. Beal, Three Rivers R-3.
- Shiawassee—280, Hugh Burns, Perry R-3.
- Tri-County—Antrim, 100, Paul Doctor, Charlevoix R-1, Charlevoix 100, Clint Blanchard, Charlevoix, R-1, Tuscola—750.
- VanBuren—900, Thor Hagburg, Lawrence R-1.
- Washtenaw—Bert Amrhein, Ypsilanti R-1.

How Our Congressmen Voted on Subsidies

All twelve of the Republican Congressmen from Michigan voted to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation after Jan. 1, 1944, but to forbid the use of any federal funds to pay food subsidies for consumers. All five Democratic Congressmen from Michigan voted against the Steagall bill as amended to prohibit food subsidies for consumers. The bill passed the House 278 to 117.

Voting for the bill were Michigan Reps. Bradley, Bennett, Blackney, Crawford, Dondero, Engel, Hoffman, Jonkman, Michener, Shafer, Wolcott, Woodruff. Voting against the bill were: Congressmen Dingell, Lesinski, O'Brien, Babaut, and Sadowski, all from Detroit districts.

Illinois Farm Bureau Has 101,000 Members

Two months ago we published an editorial saying that the Farm Bureau in Illinois was out to get 8,000 more members during November in order to have 100,000 or more for their annual meeting in late November. They did it, 101,000!

Sodus Group Considers Blood Bank Trip

Sodus Community Farm Bureau, Berrien county, at a recent meeting, instructed the Rev. Floyd Barden to inquire as to particulars for sponsoring a "blood bank" trip for the group to Chicago.

FARMERS ADOPT 7-POINT HIGHWAY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Michigan State Farm Bureau made 7 recommendations regarding highway transportation at its 24th annual meeting at Michigan State College, Nov. 10 and 11:

Reports for Farm Trucks: Farmers are not interested in wearing out their trucks needlessly, therefore the detailed records required in connection with certificates of war necessity, etc., should be abandoned. They are troublesome to keep and contribute nothing to the farmer's productive effort. What good does it do to go into detail on tons, gallons, packages, cubic feet of loads hauled, number of miles, trips, etc., on a weekly basis?

Integrated Transportation: Farm Bureau believes that railroad, highway, waterways and airway transportation may not be in the public interest if integrated into one system, as proposed by some.

War Time Restrictions on the use of motor vehicles should be terminated as soon as shortages that cause them are alleviated. We should aim for a minimum rather than a maximum of regulation.

Priorities for Motor Transport: War Production Board should see that vehicles and parts are provided to continue essential transportation.

Synthetic Rubber: This industry should be continued after the war to (1) keep price of natural rubber at reasonable level; (2) provide additional markets for farm products; (3) prevent America from ever again having a rubber famine.

Federal Stamp Tax: This law should be enforced or repealed. There is much evasion.

Freedom of the Highways: Farmers and others should be free to travel the highways and to load and unload their products without being compelled under threats of violence to take membership in labor unions or to pay for services not wanted. Laws prohibiting such racketeering should be invoked. Violators of the law should be punished.

MEMBERSHIP CREDIT PLAN ENDS DEC. 31

Resolution Adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau, Nov. 10-11, 1943

In order that there be no question about the tax exempt position of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and so that badly needed finances may be available to the County Farm Bureaus for carrying on programs in the interests of the members and their organization,

Be it resolved, that membership credits be abandoned as of December 31, 1943, the membership be so notified and the Board of Directors of the State Farm Bureau order proper steps taken to conclude this program and to plan and initiate, in conjunction with a representative committee of the County Farm Bureaus, suitable plans for serving the membership and distributing such moneys as become available from the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. for this purpose.

In order that "proper steps be taken to conclude this program" of membership credits, it is necessary that all members send their sales slips to the Lansing office of the Michigan State Farm Bureau as soon as possible, preferably before December 15th. No sales slips will be accepted which arrive in Lansing after December 31, 1943.

An important change has been made in the policy of handling membership credit at this time. Accumulated credit will NOT be applied on 1944 membership dues. A check for whatever is due you will be sent instead.

Because of the size of the job and the scarcity of office help, it may take the State Farm Bureau some time to do the job. But it is hoped to have all checks mailed by April 1, 1944. A full \$5 will be collected for membership dues in 1944.

Co-operatives Couldn't Manufacture Tires

U. S. Senate Bill No. 1122 would limit the distribution of automobile, truck and tractor tires to businesses established prior to June 1942 and would prohibit co-operatives from owning tire manufacturing facilities. This discriminatory bill was marked for vigorous opposition by the Michigan State Farm Bureau at its annual meeting Nov. 10-11.

Farm Bureau Assails Consumer Subsidies

Delegates to 24th Annual Meeting Say Resist Consumer Subsidies as Unnecessary and Certain to Bring Regimentation

The outstanding action at the 24th annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Michigan State College Nov. 10-11 was the unanimous indictment of the proposed program of federal food subsidies for consumers.

Four hundred and ten delegates representing upwards of 65,000 farm families declared that the food subsidy program is political, unnecessary, and certain to subject the country to almost unlimited federal regimentation.

State and National Farm Bureau officers were instructed in a resolution to continue to fight against consumer food subsidies and price roll-backs in lieu of fair market prices to farmers. The text of the resolution appears on page 4 of this edition.

The delegates and visitors numbered nearly 700 at one of the largest Farm Bureau annual meetings in years.

President Clarence J. Reid was elected for his fifth term. Carl Buskirk was re-elected vice president. Clark L. Brody was re-engaged as executive secretary and treasurer. The officers were elected by the new board of directors.

The annual meeting re-elected directors Jesse Treiber of Unionville, James Harris of Traverse City, Russell File of Niles, Lloyd Ruesink of Adrian, George McCalla of Ypsilanti, J. T. Bussey of Lake Leelanau, Forrest King of Charlotte.

I. K. Maystead of Osseo was elected director to succeed the veteran William Bristow of Flat Rock. Mr. Bristow retired after many years of service as director representing the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n. Richard Nelson, newly elected president of the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau, was elected to the board in accordance with action taken by the annual meeting in 1942 to name a Junior as the 17th director.

Resolutions on national and state affairs dealt largely with the relation of agriculture and the Farm Bureau to the war and problems brought about by the war. Prominent among the resolutions adopted and presented to the State Farm Bureau board of directors and officers for administration action were:

Farm Bureau Membership—Goal for 1944 is 25,000 farm families by April 1.

Community Farm Bureaus—350 such groups were commended for the work done. We should establish more groups so that every member may participate in local Farm Bureau group activity.

Junior Farm Bureau—Commended for excellent work during the year. Pledged continued support and encouragement.

Price Control and Subsidies—See Page 4.

Agri Adjustment Administration—The act should be continued with its companion measures covering soil conservation and price stabilization. Needed to assist farmers in adjusting their production to supply and demand. The Triple-A should be made more democratic in its control. State AAA members should be elected and be responsible to the co-operators through direct election or choice by properly chosen delegates.

War Time Boards—Farmers should be represented adequately on all war time boards such as those dealing with selective service, rationing of supplies and commodities and on all boards dealing with production and distribution of food and fibre.

Labor Relations—We reiterate our demand for freedom of the highways and freedom of delivery at markets for farmers and their co-operatives. We urge enactment of legislation to require incorporation of labor unions.

Anti-Racketeering Law—We urge that a test be made in the courts on the state anti-racketeering law of 1943 to determine if it will protect the transportation, loading, and unloading of farm products against interference and violence on the part of hijackers or racketeers seeking to exact tribute or toll for fictitious or needless services.

15 Mill Tax Limit—We oppose repealing or raising the limit as now provided in the law.

Live Stock Auctions—We favor state appropriations to enable State Dept of Agriculture to supervise live stock auction markets to assure financial responsibility, correct weights and grades, and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. Auction markets should be licensed and forced to conform to regulations applying to terminal markets under the packer and stockyards act.

OPA and WPA—Growers of perishables are losing faith in the OPA and WPA. Last minute ceiling prices are

confusing and demoralizing. Farmers cannot produce food under uncertainties and at losses. We recommend that ceiling prices assuring farmers a sufficient return on the crop be set in advance of planting time. Ceilings should be set at the consumers level so as not to interrupt the orderly marketing system now in effect. When OPA and WPA select advisors for their fruit and vegetable divisions, they should come from the industry they are to represent and be selected by that industry.

Repeal of Oleo Tax—We oppose the Fulmer bill HR 2400 which would destroy legislation enacted during the past 50 years to prevent misrepresentation of this product. The situation is made worse for the dairy industry with point requirements for butter being fixed at 16 to the pound.

Sugar Beets—The best sugar industry is adapted to Michigan and is important in our diversified farming program. It should be encouraged and expanded. No acreage curtailment should be imposed by the federal government.

A number of the resolutions are printed in full or are summarized in separate articles in this edition of the News.

MICHIGAN WELL REPRESENTED AT AFBF MEETING

Probably 100 members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau are attending the 5th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, December 6 to 9.

Heading the Michigan delegation are President C. J. Reid, Secretary C. L. Brody and the members of the board of directors. President Reid went early to serve on the national resolutions committee. He has served on that committee for the past three years.

It is expected that upwards of 3,000 Farm Bureau people from 43 State Farm Bureaus will attend the convention to represent a membership of 618,195 as over November 30. The list of speakers includes leaders in the national government, and authorities in the field of business and agriculture. H. V. Kaitenborn, radio news analyst, will address the annual dinner of the Farm Bureau.

Remember! Neighbors, If you want a square deal in this world, you have to be ready to fight for it

Before Liming

Soil tests and soil science prove that farmers operating fields of lowland or muck soils frequently make a mistake if they apply limestone, marl or sugar beet lime refuse to lowland fields before having such soil tested for acidity.

Actually, a large proportion of the muck soil of Michigan does not need lime, says Dr. P. M. Harmer of Michigan State College. In fact, a lime application may reduce crop yields. Too much lime seems to lock up availability of other needed plant foods such as boron or manganese. Dr. Harmer's work indicated that where an overliming has occurred a correction can be approached by applications of those plant foods which had been tied up by the lime. Soil tests come first in either case he says.

STATE COLLEGE NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM

Resolution Adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau, Nov. 16-17

We again voice our appreciation of the Michigan State College for the splendid service which it is rendering in connection with its on-campus instructional program, its experimental work and extension service. We look with satisfaction on the many splendid buildings which have been erected at MSC during recent years, such as the dormitories for men and women, the auditorium and facilities for athletic games and training programs. We call attention to the fact that these buildings have been erected without any legislative appropriations and have been financed entirely by self-liquidating bond issues and that the entire bonded debt will be retired out of earnings of the buildings within the next few years.

We call attention to the fact that the Michigan State College is seriously in need of additional classroom and laboratory space and that such facilities cannot be provided by self-liquidating bond issues. We therefore recommend that the Michigan State Legislature and the Planning Commission give this situation proper consideration and recognition in connection with the program of post-war rehabilitation and expansion of the State's educational facilities.

In order that this institution may be kept free from any political interference or entanglements, we urge that there be a definite and adequate standing appropriation for the payment of salaries of professors, instructors and employees and for expenses of operation and maintenance.

Frank C. Collar

Frank C. Collar, for many years a director of the Ingham County Farm Bureau, died Nov. 23 at his farm home in Wheatfield township after an illness of a few hours. Mr. Collar was one of the first members of the Farm Bureau, and one of the most active and faithful workers. He helped organize the Community Farm Bureau in his neighborhood and was helping another group with its organization. Frank Collar was regarded highly by his friends in the Farm Bureau.

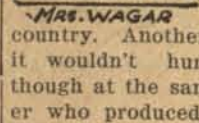
At least 20 million pounds of honey have been added to this year's honey crop recently because the weather was sunny while sweet clover was in bloom in northern states.

People Want to Talk About Food Situation

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR, Briar Hill Farm, Carleton, Monroe Co.

This is the time of year that we think of Thanksgiving not just as a day of family reunion or of one big meal from soup to nuts, with turkey, oysters, mince pie and cranberry sauce. Folks of mature age think more and more of the blessings of real living—right living—home, family and friends—contentment and security.

A short time ago I heard a man, a good honorable man, although not one who had been an avowed religious man; say that when we think of the multitudes of folks all over the world who are hungry most of the time, we Americans should thank God three times a day that we have the great abundance of food that we have in this country. Another one remarked that it wouldn't hurt to give a little though at the same time to the farmer who produced it.



MRS. WAGAR

Perhaps a Blessing in Disguise In a democracy like America where everyone feels he is just as good as any other fellow and is entitled to share every blessing that anyone else enjoys, a shortage once in a while may prove a blessing in disguise. People are more apt to appreciate a commodity when it is scarce far more than they ever did when it was theirs to be had without measure.

During the past two weeks I've been approached by more city people concerning farm problems than I have in any entire year before. They are much concerned about the outlook for food shortages. I surely believe if we can reach them with the truth, they will want us to have a fair price. That will enable us to retain labor and have the necessary machinery and other elements that enter in production.

Public Knows So Little About Milk Invariably I was asked about who made up that much talked about organization called the Michigan Milk Producers Association and why all this hubbub about milk.

Some of these folks astonished me for knowing so little about milk. They asked questions that we think any adult person should know by instinct if not from actual experience. Business men were surprised but easily convinced when I explained that our dairy organization was as democratic as any group could be, for every member of it belonged also to a local unit where he has a voice and a vote in electing officers and selecting delegates to state meetings who in turn elect officers to the state organization. Every dairy county has one or more representatives on the sales committee. The sales committee sits in session with the distributors whenever any agreement is made as to price of milk. And more than that, the organization works in harmony and co-operatively with the dairy division of Michigan State College, always with the thought uppermost in their minds of benefiting their members.

They were surprised that the organization does not compel every producer of milk to join up with them before he can sell milk in Detroit as reported in some of the papers. I told them each member agrees to give 2 cents a hundred pounds to finance the organization to the extent that every member is guaranteed the agreed price of all milk delivered. This in itself makes it necessary for the association in turn to sell to reputable and reliable distributors in order not to deplete the nest egg held in the treasury.

Investigate the Investigators, Too Of course I was asked how come "such a disreputable set of officers" managed to get in. I told them I'd gladly give for reference as to their honesty and ability and their loyalty.

Advice on Care of Electric Motors

Thousands of electric motors on the 140,000 Michigan farms which have electric service must be kept running.

Richard Witz, extension specialist in rural electrification at Michigan State College, offers some pointers to keep the farm motors humming: Proper lubrication for fractional horsepower motors with sleeve bearings means but three or four drops of S.A.E. 10 or 10W oil every three or four months. Ball bearing motors should be greased every one or two years with ball bearing motor grease. Motors should be kept free of water and oil. Water will rust the motor and oil affects the insulation. Either will cause serious damage.

Dust should be removed at regular intervals. A tire pump or blower on a vacuum cleaner can be used to remove dust. Dust or dirt acts as insulation and helps cause motors to burn out.

On a repulsion-induction type motor, the commutator segments should be cleaned by washing with a rag on the end of a stick dampened with kerosene. Rough commutators may require sanding with a fine grade number 0 or 00 sandpaper. Emery paper should not be used. Carbon brushes occasionally need replacement.

Belts too loose or out of alignment cause excessive wear on the belt. Belts too tight cause wear on the motor bearings.

to the members, the local banker of each official or any business man in their home town. I also told each one of them if they really desired to be fair and open minded in the matter they should make the same investigation of the opponents of the organization, and suggested they search the justice and circuit court records in some cases for additional information, or to go to the office of the Milk Producers itself and learn how many attempts these very kickers have tried to get a handout to carry out some of their scheming.

Base and Surplus Then people would want to know all about "That vicious base and surplus plan". It really had to be a long story to get them to understand just why such a plan was adopted in the first place and to also prove to them that it has been a benefit to the consumer as well as to the thousands of members. One has to know some of the early experiences of the association to fully appreciate the benefits of the plan.

I told them each individual producer is wholly responsible for the amount he himself establishes as his base and any milk sent to market over that base is classed as surplus. This policy not only assures the consumer an even supply of milk the year around, but it allows the distributor to make his plans accordingly. The association knows quite accurately the amount of milk it is bargaining to sell whenever it goes into a sales conference, but best of all it corrected that time old period of floods of milk in May and June and a scarcity in the fall. It has meant a well balanced milk check every month of the year for the producer.

Before the base and surplus plan was adopted the bottom simply fell from under all milk prices during the flood periods and there was a demand for more milk during the lean periods. So the area was enlarged from which to draw from so the actual price did not increase accordingly, for the scarcity disappeared. But, when the next flood came it was much more for it came from the larger area, hence the base and surplus plan, together with established marketing areas was put into effect. These changes coupled with proper breeding and feeding policies have made the Michigan Milk Producers Association one of the influential farm co-operatives in the state.

Let's Keep Our Heads This story may not be new to many of our dairy farmers, but I write it as a caution to other groups. Most of this turmoil has been the result of war conditions. People from many other states have been encouraged to come here, even many from other portions of our own state came to this locality for a good and many times easy job with the highest wage they never before dreamed of. They want milk. Many of our farmers gave up farming entirely. Some sold off all but a cow or two and took a better paying and much easier job. Then along came price freezes and ceilings and everything else to further hamper and discourage the dairy farmer.

None of this was brought about by any farm organization, although there are some who would like to put the blame there. But, it means that those who have wanted to tie the business of farming with coal mining or milk radical consumer groups can see this was a time to strike. Not for a minute do they mean to help the farmer so that he can continue as a real farmer.

Co-operatives have bit by bit accumulated working capital that's attractive to some other agencies and they are more than willing to campaign against us. Don't be fooled. This war will not last forever. Those wages will not last either. But, we of the farm will still have a job. We'll eat of our own production. We will be independent of public relief if our government will let us. So fight the fight to a finish. Never relinquish your self-respect or sell your birthright for a mess of nothing or worse.

WOULD SUSPEND MEAT RATIONING TO AID MARKETS

Resolution Adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau, Nov. 10-11

The unprecedented flood of hogs going to slaughter houses and packing plants has utterly demoralized the hog market and resulted in such a far-reaching and drastic decline in hog prices that the federal government has been unable to maintain the announced support prices. This will result in heavy financial loss to all hog-raising farmers and drag down all livestock prices at a time when, in spite of surplus meat animals, there is a great unsatisfied demand, due to the point program.

We therefore demand that until December 31, 1943, all point requirements for the purchase of meat and meat products be removed. This will expedite the marketing of livestock, conserve precious feed and save livestock raisers and feeders from sustaining staggering losses which would discourage needed production in the future.

After January 1, 1944, if it is necessary to ration meat we urge that meat and butter be separately rationed and that the point requirements for butter be reduced.

HELP KEEP OUR AVIATORS WARM

We are familiar with the slogans "Keep 'Em Flying" and "Keep 'Em Rolling." Now Michigan sheep growers and feeders have been assigned a part in the job to "Keep 'Em Warm". Aviators flying at a height of 35,000 feet are traveling in temperatures down to 60 or more degrees below zero. This requires warm equipment, shearing pelts are ideal for this purpose.

The government wants 16 million shearing pelts. Michigan growers should produce 250,000 of them. From 10 to 12 pelts are required to equip one aviator.

Shearing pelts are relatively new to us, so let's explain. A shearing is a skin of a lamb having a short wool growth or the pelt of a sheep that has been shorn shortly before or after slaughter.

Contracts have been negotiated between the Army Air Corps and the tanners which call for the processing and delivering of over three-fourths of a million shearing pelts per month between now and December 31, 1943. Six Million Usual Supply

To produce these pelts now, this year when we need them, calls for full co-operation from sheep producers, co-operatives, dealers, packers and tanners. We normally produce between 2 and 3 million shearing pelts in this country. Our imports have been about 4 million pelts annually. This means that we must more than double our normal production, as 20 per cent of our domestic pelts are rejects.

C. G. Randall of the Farm Credit Administration, member of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture shearing committee, has requested the following men to act on the Michigan shearing committee:

E. L. Benton, extension specialist in animal husbandry, Paul Finnegan, manager of the Michigan Co-operative Marketing Ass'n., and Don Stark, livestock marketing specialist chairman. These men are working with sheep growers, feeders, packers, commission men, auctions, and extension groups on the War Production Board, and United States Department of Agriculture program of meeting Army, Navy, and Marine Corps needs.

It should be remembered that pelts from small lambs, weighing around 75-80 pounds, may be discounted, also those pelts where the fleece is loose and open. If lambs are held until they weigh 90-100 pounds, the pelts are ordinarily not discounted unless they are loose or open or have been damaged in the take off or curing. From a lamb marketing standpoint, Mr. Stark suggests growers and feeders hold their lambs after shearing long enough to produce a No. 2 pelt, which is from 3/4 to 1/2 inch of

wool. Growers Should Be Well Paid

Farmers should feel that the secret in producing shearings is to make it a definite part of their feeding program. Experienced feeders know when their lambs will be ready for market. Use this as a basis in determining when to shear so that the

lamb will have a No. 2 pelt, finished and at the proper packer weight.

Two results are expected from this program; first, more pelts will be produced for our military forces, and, second, the growers should be well paid for their trouble due to the spread which exists between various grades of shearing pelts.

KEEP TRAFFIC ROLLING SAFELY ON ICY ROADS

with

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Here's Dependable COLD WEATHER PROTECTION Super Unico Anti-Freeze

SUPER UNICO ANTI-FREEZE is of uniformly high quality 200 proof Ethyl alcohol. Has a rust inhibitor protecting against rust of all five metals in the automobile cooling system. It also contains a retarder against excessive evaporation.

For Quick Starts—Smooth Performance...

BUREAU-PENN or UNICO MOTOR OILS

Farm Bureau oils wear long and well. They are refined from Pennsylvania and Mid-Continent crude by superior processes. They aid quick starting and give smooth performance. They're real oil values at the right prices.

- GUN GREASE, CUP GREASE, AXLE GREASE, TRANSMISSION OILS, HIGH PRESSURE OILS, GREASE GUNS

Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns

MORE EGGS!



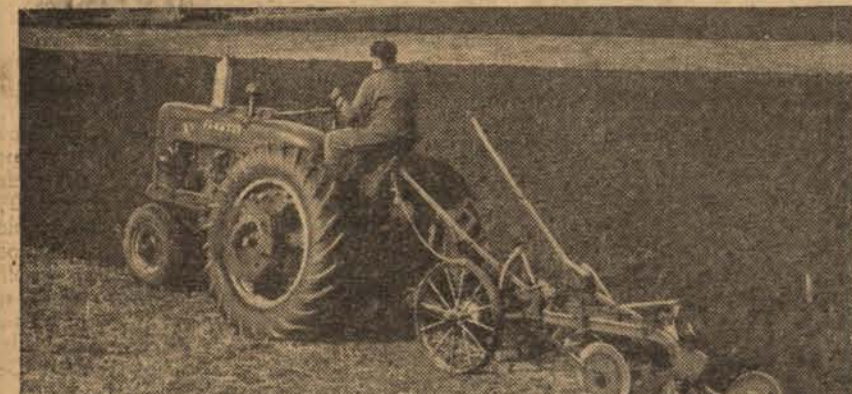
Housing your hens in a comfortable, sanitary, rat-proof concrete poultry house is a good way to insure bigger egg production. When built of concrete a poultry house will last a lifetime and its modest first cost will be practically the last.

Long-lasting concrete is the thrifty material for feeding floors, dairy barn floors, milk houses, foundations, grain storages, manure pits, water tanks—improvements that help you raise more needed foodstuffs.

Send today for "how to build" booklets. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

Form for requesting booklets from the Portland Cement Association, including fields for name, address, and phone number.

HOW YOU CAN HELP your tractor dealer give you better service in wartime!



- 1. Tell your tractor dealer as far in advance as possible what implements need repairing, and when they will be available, so he can plan his work ahead. 2. Tell him also what new parts you think will be needed so he can order them now. 3. Clean up your tractor and other machines before you take them in. That will save valuable time in the shop. 4. Make minor repairs yourself, if you can, so your dealer's mechanics will have more time to devote to major work.

If you need an overhaul this year, get a... Power Booster Overhaul

The 1944 food production program calls for the biggest outlay of farm power in the history of the country. There are two important things you can do to get set for it.

FIRST, get your tractor and other farm machinery in tip-top shape for spring now—so there's no chance of losing precious days waiting for spring service work.

SECOND, if your tractor needs an overhaul and is not the high compression type, get a Power Booster Overhaul. When replacing worn parts, have your tractor dealer install high-altitude pistons (or high compression head in some models), put in "cold" type spark plugs, and make the recommended manifold change or adjustment—and if you have not already done so, switch from any heavier tractor fuel to regular gasoline.

Gasoline offers you more power. A Power Booster Overhaul enables

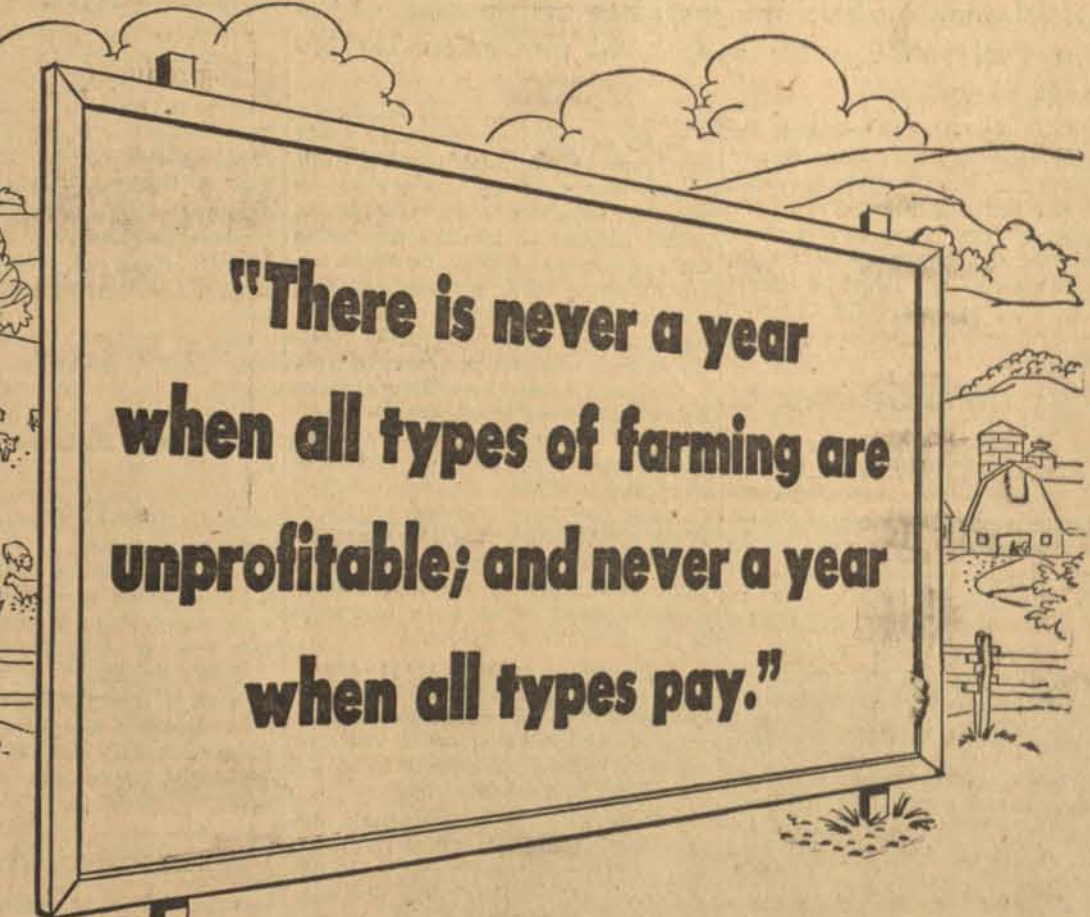
you to take full advantage of that extra power—to convert it into more acres plowed in a day or the same job done in a shorter time.

Gasoline gives you the further advantage of greater convenience, increased flexibility, easier starting. It saves oil by reducing crankcase dilution—is economical to use.

For further information on Power Booster Overhauls, see your tractor dealer or write for our free booklet entitled "High Compression Overhaul and Service."

ETHYL CORPORATION Agricultural Division Chrysler Building, New York City

Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline. Present-day high compression tractors do not require premium priced gasoline. Good regular gasoline—the regular gasoline sold by nearly all gasoline stations and tank wagons—is satisfactory for use in new high compression tractors or old tractors that are changed over to high compression.



You can say that about the departments of Swift & Company as well as about the business of farming. We diversify our operations, just as some farmers diversify theirs, to make an over all profit more likely—even though some products may not be profitable in any one year.

So, over a period of years, there has never been a year when some departments did not make money and some lose. For example, the less favorable earnings of our fresh meat departments during 1943 were offset by improved earnings in the non-meat departments.

Diversification and Research Planning and research are necessary in farming and in our business if we are to get the most out of diversification. Farm planning must include:

- 1. As large a proportion of profitable crops as possible, 2. Protection of soil fertility, and 3. Sufficient volume of work to allow efficient use of labor, power and machinery. Our planning is similar—just substitute a few terms such as products forecasts and you have it.

State agricultural colleges and the U.S. Department of Agriculture conduct experiments

and furnish information to farmers and livestock producers. Swift & Company depends upon research to develop new products and methods. Thus research makes practical diversification possible. Research and diversification provide more and better outlets for the producer's livestock, and improve living conditions for consumers.

Partial List of Products of Swift & Company's Diversification: Gelatin, Peanut Butter, Ice Cream, Butter, Dried, Frozen, and Shell Eggs, Shortening, Poultry, Margarine, Cheese, Powdered Milk, Salad and Cooking Oil, Soap, Washing Powders, Cleaners, Fertilizer, Glycerine, Dog Food, Meat and Meat By-Products. SWIFT & COMPANY CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Farm Bureau Policy On Food Subsidies

Resolution Adopted at 24th Annual Meeting At Michigan State College, Nov. 10-11, 1943

We, the 410 delegates representing the Farm Bureau members of Michigan, favor a constructive program to control inflation, but to have an effective program, it must provide comparable control of all of the factors which make for inflation; namely, industrial prices, farm prices, and wages. In addition, there must be an effective tax program to reduce the excess purchasing power and avoid the piling up of unnecessary debt burdens.

Farmers resent the unwarranted, unjustifiable attacks of spokesmen for the Administration and labor leaders with respect to farm prices and the attempts to get necessary adjustments in price ceilings which are interfering with production. The Administration has permitted the worst wage inflation in the history of this country and has promoted the worst debt inflation our country has ever experienced. The relatively small increases in prices of food which would be necessary in order to avoid food subsidies are inconsequential compared with the enormous increases in industrial wages and the staggering increases in the national debt which have already taken place.

Farmers do not want run-away inflation. All they ask is equitable adjustment of ceiling prices only to the extent necessary to offset their increased costs of labor and other costs and to secure the necessary production without subsidies. That is what Congress has already directed in the Stabilization Act, but the Administration has not carried out the mandate of Congress. Instead, it has embarked upon a wholesale policy of subsidizing consumers out of the public treasury.

Subsidies and inflationary food prices can best be prevented through the encouragement of ample production of farm products. It may be necessary to establish floors under prices of certain farm products or to set definite loan values which would have the effect of "pegging" farm prices at levels which make possible the achievement of needed production goals.

We feel it our duty to emphasize to our National Administration, to Congress and to the consuming public that if the farmers of America are to accomplish the unprecedented food production goals for 1944 and succeeding years they must be freed from unnecessary and impractical regulations and restrictions and must be assured of reasonable support prices in case of over-production or distress conditions occasioned by the unusual risks of wartime production.

Fair market prices are a necessity if production goals are to be attained. Farm prices must be adequate to meet the increased costs of labor, supplies and equipment. We must have a minimum quantity of labor, supplies and equipment if production goals are to be attained. Subsidies in lieu of fair market prices will not enable the farmer to meet this unprecedented demand on his initiative and material equipment. We are unalterably opposed to the principle of the payment of subsidies for agricultural production for the following reasons:

- 1—It is unfair and unsound for our government to borrow money, to tax returning soldiers after the war, or to tax future generations to pay the grocery bills of the consumer in a period of the highest non-farm income on record. We object to requiring our boys to both fight the war for us and to pay unnecessary costs afterward.
- 2—We object to high income groups—hiding behind the skirts of the low or fixed income classes, including widows, orphans and the aged. A stamp plan or other special arrangement could easily meet the needs of such minorities without dispensing government money to the high wage and salary groups. If these groups want a government dole in this high income period they will demand still greater donations in time of post-war economic distress.
- 3—All subsidies yet proposed would save the average consumer but a few dollars per year so the groups demanding subsidies must consider the initial amount as an entering wedge for appreciably greater amounts later. Perhaps the present agitation and furor for consumer doles is being used as a smoke screen for boosting wage levels and non-farm income.
- 4—Subsidies are inevitably associated with increasing government controls and regulations. These deprive the farmer of his freedom and initiative and subject him to constant changes occasioned by the whims of impractical bureaucrats and theorists. The experienced initiative of going farm enterprises in our nation must be encouraged rather than hampered by unworkable directives.
- 5—Subsidies require large appropriations to finance their cost of administration and regulation and so greatly increase taxes and government borrowing beyond those required for the subsidy itself.
- 6—Subsidies by rolling back the consumer prices for scarce and costly to produce foods such as milk, butter, meat, etc., increase the consumption of scarce foods beyond the normal or health requirements. Subsidies keep the price down on scarce foods and encourage their excessive consumption in lieu of encouraging the consumption of plentiful and more economical foods such as potatoes, beans, bread, etc.
- 7—Subsidies and price roll-backs are inflationary because they amount to still further increasing the spending power of civilians in relation to the goods available for purchase, which is the fundamental cause of inflation.

They would leave additional dollars in the pockets of consumers with which they would compete for the already inadequate supply of consumer goods, thus causing further skyrocketing of commodity prices in both the legitimate and the "black" market.

With government expenditures far exceeding government revenues it is obvious that consumer subsidies must be paid for out of borrowed money and would inevitably further increase the already staggering Federal debt.

Higher prices are the result of inflation and not the cause of it.

We therefore, instruct our national and state Farm Bureau officials to continue to fight against subsidies and price roll-backs in lieu of fair market prices.

We call upon our County and Community Farm Bureaus and Action Committees to enlist our entire membership to these ends so that the American farmer can attain the food production goals and that his freedom of enterprise may be safeguarded and preserved.

We strongly favor the continuation of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the continuation of support prices necessary to secure adequate production of agricultural commodities, but we insist that none of the funds of this agency or any other Government agency be used for the payment of subsidies for reducing, maintaining, or in lieu of increasing price ceilings. We specifically endorse the Steagall Bill (H. R. 3477) now pending in Congress as embodying the principles herein advocated.

State Farm Bureau Officers and Directors

We present the board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau for the year ending November 10, 1944. The directors elect a president and vice president from the members of the board. Directors are elected for 2 year terms. Names shown in black face type are directors elected at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Nov. 10-11, 1943.

- President, Clarence J. Reid.
 Vice Pres., C. E. Buskirk.
 Directors at large:
 Clarence J. Reid, Avoca, St. Clair county.
 Mrs. Ray Nelkirk, St. Louis, R. 1, Gratiot county.
 John Houk, Ludington, R. 1, Mason county.
 W. E. Phillips, Decatur, Van Buren county.
 Mark Westbrook, Ionia, R. 1, Ionia county.
 Richard Nelson, Free Soil, Mason county.
 Jesse Treiber, Unionville, Tuscola county.
 James Harris, Traverse City, Grand Traverse county.
 Russell File, Niles, Berrien county.
 Lloyd Ruesink, Adrian, Lenawee county.
 Commodity Exchange Directors:
 Frank Oberst, Breckenridge, Gratiot county, representing the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.
 Carl E. Buskirk, Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co.
 G. S. Coffman, Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan District of Mid-West Producers Creameries, Inc.
 I. K. Maystead, Osseo, Hillsdale county, Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n.
 George McCalla, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan Elevator Exchange.
 J. T. Bussey, Lake Leelanau, Leelanau county, Michigan Potato Growers Exchange.
 Forrest King, Charlotte, Eaton county, Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n.
 *Represents State Junior Farm Bureau on board of directors of Michigan State Farm Bureau. Directorship created at 1942 annual meeting of Farm Bureau.
 Clark L. Brody of Lansing is executive secretary and treasurer of the Farm Bureau. He is employed in that capacity by the Farm Bureau board of directors.

Farm Bureau Asks Control of Foxes

The Michigan State Farm Bureau on Nov. 11 called attention to the increasing damage by foxes. In some sections of the state the situation is aggravated by hunting clubs which release light colored foxes. They pursue them but never kill them. The light foxes spread over a large area and mate with red foxes. The pelt of the cross breed has very little value. The Farm Bureau recommended a bounty of \$5 for each wild fox killed and legislation to prohibit the release of foxes.

Oleo Tax Repeal Bill Killed in Committee

By a vote of 14 to 11, the House Agriculture committee last month called off legislation started by its chairman, Rep. Fulmer of South Carolina, to lift federal taxes and restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine.

Check now equipment needed for safe winter driving: anti-freeze, windshield wiper, heater-defroster, anti-skid chains, snow shovel.

Phoxphex, a defluorinated mineral mixture available at Michigan elevators, is a substitute for steamed bone meal.

AGRICULTURALLY SPEAKING

THE LEADING SOURCE OF FARM INCOMES IN THE U.S. IS MONEY RECEIVED FOR MEAT IN 1940 IT WAS 29.1% OF THE TOTAL. MEAT WAS SECOND, BRINGING 18%

MEAT TRAVELS MORE THAN 1000 MILES TO GET FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER

A NICE SIRLOIN STEAK PLEASE!

THE MOST POPULAR CUTS OF MEAT, QUICK COOKING STEAKS & ROASTS MAKE UP ONLY ABOUT 26% OF A STEER

PREPARED BY AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DIVISION, SMITH & COMPANY, INC.

FOOD SUBSIDY BAN NEARS VOTE IN SENATE

As the Farm News goes to press Dec. 3, the Senate committee on banking and currency was nearing the end of public hearings on the bill to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation until June 30, 1945, with the provision that no federal funds from any agency may be used after Jan. 1, 1944, to pay food subsidies for consumers.

A few days ago the House adopted the bill 278 to 117, more than enough to override the expected veto. It is predicted that the Senate will pass the bill by a large majority, perhaps enough to override a veto, should that test come.

NAME HINMAN TO COLLEGE CANNING PLANT GROUP

C. N. Hinman, general manager of the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co., has been appointed one of three members of the Michigan State College Canning Plant Committee.

The appointment was made by Don S. Morgan, president of the Michigan Canners Ass'n. The College, through Dr. Victor R. Gardner, director of the experiment station, asked the industry to appoint a committee to work with the college staff in making the college canning plant of the most value to canners and producers of canning crops in the state.

Four hundred jalopies found rusted in a Wisconsin "graveyard" yielded enough scrap to make 240 75-mm howitzers and 480 one-ton aerial bombs.

GOV. KELLY SPEAKS AT HURON ANNUAL

By A. W. BAILEY
Publicity Director, Huron County Farm Bureau

Three hundred and fifty Huron County Farm Bureau members packed the Elktion high school auditorium Tuesday evening, November 30, for their annual banquet and meeting. They applauded Governor Harry F. Kelly vigorously as he reiterated his faith in the farmers of Michigan. Many more, unable to obtain tickets for the banquet, flocked in after the banquet to listen to the Governor's speech.

The banquet served, in a way, to focus attention upon one thing that Huron County needs, and needs badly—adequate facilities to seat a crowd. And at the same time, the banquet focused attention, too, upon the strength of the Farm Bureau in Huron county. For 700 would have been glad to paid their dollar to sit down to that banquet if they had been able to obtain tickets.

Howard Nugent, speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives and one of Huron County's outstanding Farm Bureau members, was toastmaster and introduced Governor Kelly emphasizing that Huron County's Farm Bureau was signally honored by having the state's war governor with them as their guest speaker.

Praises Michigan Farmers
Governor Kelly emphasized particularly the role Michigan farmers are playing in the all-out war to preserve the American way of living. He warned that Michigan farmers probably would have to carry on for another year under the same handicaps that they have bucked for this last 18 months—shortage of machinery, shortage of help. He stressed the importance of education and pointed out that this war had brought out plainly the advantages of education. In this war, he said, the percentage of soldiers having a high school education is far in excess of that of the last war.

Governor Kelly declared that it was of paramount importance that the soldiers now doing their duty at the front must have their rights at home preserved. He voiced the confidence that the American farmer would see to it that these rights are preserved. Governor Kelly praised Speaker Nugent for the part he has played in the preservation of our rights and expressed the belief that the state would have a reserve of more than \$50,000,000 to smooth over the transition from war to peace. He referred particularly to Mr. Nugent's work on the State Planning Board.

Classified Ads

- Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.
- LIVE STOCK**
REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-5-17-222)
 - FOR SALE—PUREBRED SHROP.** shire rams by an All-American sire. INGLESIDE FARM, R. 1, Ionia, Mich. Stanley M. Powell, Mgr. (12-4-11p)
 - POULTRY SUPPLIES**
POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES farmers can afford. 100 to 1, all purpose disinfectant, 1 pint, 80¢ makes 12 gal. spray; Proto-4, blue comb preventative, 1 quart medicates 64 pairs water; O.K. Spray, 1/2 pint, 85¢, makes 1 gal. spray, for colds and roup. Available at Farm Bureau Services, at their stores and co-ops, hatcheries and feed stores. Mail orders postpaid. Holland Laboratories, Holland, Michigan. (11-17-60b)
 - MAPLE SYRUP EQUIPMENT**
KING EVAPORATORS — NEW ALLOTMENTS of steel make several King Evaporators available to Michigan syrup producers for fall or winter delivery. Order now and be ready for spring. For prices and catalog, write Sugar Bush Supplies Co., 217 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (9-4-35b)
 - WOOL GROWERS**
ATTENTION—WOOL GROWERS, WE give you around wool marketing services. Deliver or ship your wool to our warehouse and grading station, 506 North Mechanic Street, Jackson, Michigan. Calling prices guaranteed. Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n. (10-38-35b)
 - WANTED**
WANTED—CARLOADS AND TRUCKLOADS of baled straw, baled clover and alfalfa hay. South Haven Fruit Exchange, South Haven, Mich. (12-31-15b)

the heart of Germany and Japan but warned that the shaft of this spear extends back home and that America must hold it up. "The flower of the state's manhood," said the Governor, "is behind that spearhead."

The Governor warned that America must expect more and greater sacrifices and declared that Michigan boys will be falling in battle right up to the last minute.

Touching on the matter of agricultural deferments, Governor Kelly declared that these were absolutely necessary and praised the boys on the farms who are doing their part.

Two New Directors
At the annual meeting, two new directors were elected. They are: Charles Heckroth of Caseville, and Mrs. Karl Oehmke of Sebawaing. They replace Alfred Sturm of Pigeon and Mrs. Hal Conkey of Caseville, who retired after six terms as secretary. Her place was taken by George Baur of Bay Port, former state and county president of the Junior Farm Bureau. Ray English was elected treasurer and Edmund Good of Gagetown was re-elected vice president. Ralph Brown of Ubyly was the unanimous choice for president to succeed himself. Franklin Irion was re-elected.

At the speaker's table were: Governor Harry F. Kelly, President Ralph Brown and Mrs. Brown, Vice-President Edmund Good and Mrs. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Conkey, Mr. and Mrs. Ray English, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Leipprandt of Pigeon, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Irion of Sebawaing, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sturm of Pigeon, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Bucholz of Pigeon, Mr. and Mrs. George Baur of Bay Port, Senator Rawson of Cass City and Mrs. Rawson and the Rev. J. J. Klopfenstein and Mrs. Klopfenstein of Elkton, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Batley of Elkton.

President Ralph Brown opened the session, pointing out the gains made by the Farm Bureau in the past year and then called upon the secretary and treasurer for their reports. Edmund Good presided over the election and Fred Reimer, district representative, came through with his usual bright after-dinner speech. Fred emphasized that a thousand members was none too small a goal for the 1944 membership drive, which is to start in a short time under the leadership of Karl Oehmke of Sebawaing.

The invocation was given by the Rev. J. J. Klopfenstein of the Elkton Missionary Church and the Elkton Farm Bureau quartet sang under the direction of Milt Ackerman.

Music was provided by the Elkton high school band under the able direction of Stanley Bauman. The banquet was served by the students of the high school under the supervision of Mrs. Theda Lichtenfeld, home economics teacher.

At a meeting of the board of directors immediately following the banquet, it was voted to have the next director's meeting at the home of Ray English and to have the board meetings for the winter in the form of pot-luck dinners at the home of members.

Mexico has been pushing a big highway construction program which last year cost nearly \$35,000,000.

One-seventh of the feed given hogs is lost in swine deaths.

Paint Poisoning
Costly on Farms
Michigan livestock may be superior, but pigs, cows, sheep and horses can't read "Wet Paint" signs it is pointed out by Dr. B. J. Killham, livestock extension pathologist at Michigan State College.

Cows are especially sensitive to lead poisoning from fresh painted surfaces and even more so if they lick contents of discarded paint cans or buckets. Mineral-deficient cattle, especially, are attracted to rubbish piles in which careless persons sometimes toss old paint buckets.

MSC Holsteins On Test 15 Years

In the 15th year that Michigan State College Holsteins have been on official test, the production of a 11-cow herd averaged more than 2 1/2 times that of the average dairy cow, according to the national breed association.

Michigan Bessie Miss, five years old, topped the herd with 557 pounds of butterfat in 17,053 pounds of milk. The herd average for 12 months was 495 pounds of butterfat per cow in 13,841 pounds of milk.

Potatoes sprayed throughout the season with Bordeaux mixture outyielded unsprayed potatoes 70 bushels per acre in tests this year.

Aralac, a new synthetic fiber, has some of the properties of wool.

Greetings

... and a happy Holiday to our many friends.

We wish to thank you one and all for your loyalty and confidence which has made State Mutual's rise to leadership possible. We pledge that we shall never violate that trust.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
702 CHURCH ST., FLINT, MICH.

MARKET INFORMATION

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter Daily, Monday through Friday

At 12:15 noon over Michigan Radio Network as a farm service feature of these stations

Early markets at 7:00 A. M., over Michigan State College Radio Station WKAR. Supplied by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange is a farmer owned and controlled organization—offering you the following services:

- SELLING—Commission sales services in Detroit and Buffalo terminal markets. Feeders through national connections. Can furnish at cost plus a reasonable handling charge all grades of feeding cattle and lambs.
- FINANCING—4 1/2% money available for feeding operations of worthy feeders who have feed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE Secretary's Office
 Frank Oberst, President; J. H. O'Malley, Secretary & Treasurer; George J. Boutell, Manager

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO US AT

Michigan Livestock Exch. Detroit Stockyards
 Producers Co-op Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

It's Santa's favorite charity!

WE'VE never asked Santa Claus what his favorite charity is, but we'd bet the old fellow would chuckle: "Why, Christmas Seals, of course!"

You see, these little Seals give the greatest gift of all—health, life itself. As long as Santa can remember, the American people have made this a part of their Christmas giving—in depression and prosperity, in peacetime and war.

This year our needs are doubly great—because a wartime rise in tuberculosis must be prevented. So, make sure that every letter and package carried by Santa is stamped with your Christmas gift to mankind—and please send in your contribution today!

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

Because of the importance of the above message, this space has been contributed by

AGENTS WANTED

The Insurance Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has many openings for agents to represent the State Farm Insurance Companies in Michigan. We would appreciate hearing from any of our Michigan Farm News readers if they are interested in talking the proposition over with one of our managers. It would be very helpful to us if any of our readers would suggest the names of likely agent prospects in their nearby cities and towns. The remuneration is good. This is a particularly good time to start. Address your inquiry to

INSURANCE DEPT. - MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
221 North Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

Study of State Farm Bureau Resolutions

Background Material for Discussion in December By Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations & Education

ROLL CALL QUESTION—What Michigan Farm Bureau Resolution Adopted Nov. 10 and 11 is Most Important?

This month we are to discuss the resolutions adopted by the board of delegates at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at East Lansing Nov. 10 and 11.

A copy of the resolutions has been mailed to every Community Farm Bureau discussion leader and to every Action Committeeman. The leading resolutions are published in full or are summarized in this edition of the News.

The purpose of this article is to describe how the resolutions originate, the process by which they are considered, and what is done about them following their adoption.

Throughout the year, but particularly in the weeks immediately preceding each annual convention of the board of delegates of the State Farm Bureau, resolutions are sent in to state headquarters from County and Community Farm Bureaus, individual members, state-wide commodity exchanges and local co-ops. They are accumulated in a file and are referred to the resolutions committee which is appointed by the president of the State Farm Bureau well in advance of each annual session. Upon authorization by the board, the President selects seven capable and well-informed Farm Bureau men and women, chosen to give proper representation to the various geographical districts and commodity interests in the state organization.

The resolutions committee meets at least two or three days in advance of the opening of the annual convention. It usually holds all-day and evening sessions reviewing all the recommendations and formulating a program for the consideration by the delegates. Reports of the commodity conferences, held on the day preceding the opening of the regular convention, are referred to the resolutions committee for consideration and for incorporation in their recommendations. The report of the resolutions committee is mimeographed and a copy given to each delegate upon his arrival to the convention. Usually on the first day of the convention the resolutions are given a preliminary reading and then on the second day they are taken up one at a time for detailed consideration and debate. They may be adopted, with or without amendment, rejected or tabled.

Usually delegates will have resolutions which they wish to offer from the floor for immediate consideration. While it is preferable that all resolutions clear through the resolutions committee, there is no desire to prevent any delegate from bringing to the attention of the convention any proposition of interest to Farm Bureau members.

Following the annual meeting, the administration of the Michigan State Farm Bureau reviews very carefully the recommendations of the delegates and takes appropriate steps to secure definite action in accordance with each of the resolutions. Many letters are written to various individuals, officials and agencies regarding the recommendations embodied in the resolutions. Copies of the resolutions are furnished to Michigan members of Congress and to the members of the legislature. They are accompanied by carefully prepared letters. Throughout the year, these resolutions constitute the instructions from the members to the officials of the State Farm Bureau.

It is important that the rank and file of the Farm Bureau members familiarize themselves thoroughly with the position taken by their delegates on various current issues and that they present a united front on these questions regarding which their organization has taken a definite stand.

If you had anyone from your group as delegate or visitor at the annual meeting, you will want to hear from him or her at your meeting. Of course, the December Farm News will give a good report of just what the delegates decided on the most important current issues.

A HIRED HAND THAT NEVER QUILTS



Cake and Cracker Crumbs

By WARREN E. DOBSON
Before Annual Meeting of Michigan State Farm Bureau, Nov. 11

There's been a heap o' talkin' In the papers round I see. Erbout some new invention They calls a subsidiee; An' some it 'pears is fur it, An' some it quite again' Some talks it cool an' quiet An' some gits mad as sin; There ain't, as I kin see it No use ter stew and spout The more I hear, the less I know Of what it's all about. But one thing kinder gits me I'd like ter be app'ized— In all this subsidizing Jest who gits sub-see-dized?

The meanly stretch o' schoolin' I had out R.F.D. Can't match the mathematics Of Washington, D.C., As near as I can figger There ain't no other way But that when some's receivin' Some other's got to pay An' subsidiee or subsidoo Amounts to we will pay In legal tender of the realm The coin of U.S.A. Now that's jest how I figger— New debts is no surprise, But while we're subsidizin' Jest who gets subsidized?

The way my paper got it— (They fooled him like enuf) The guy receivin' payment, Was the dude that raised the stuff, I rasseded that one fer a spell Up one row—down another My figgers and the corn got mixed— Somehow I can't discover— How holdin' all farm prices down While all farm costs has riz' Is helpin' farmers as they try Grownin' all the stuff they is. It's plain enuf to dubs like me No farmer gets the prize, When we start subsidizin' Who do we subsidize?

Wage charts the college fellers make All show an upward trend For labor and its product— More money we must spend; Our cousins in the city, We're glad and proud to know Are really makin' out quite well Right now, they're "in the dough"! The money jinglin' in their jeans Can cause, we're told, inflation. The food and fodder it could buy Would help, not hurt, our nation; If we but give them half a chance I'm dumb, but I surmise They'd gladly pay their food bills— These folks we subsidize

On many foreign shores tonight Are boys who left our farms Once more to try and build a world Secure from war's alarms, I wonder when these boys come back To settle in our hills, Are we a goin' to greet 'em With unpaid grocery bills? From now on pay the toll, Must they and all their children Because we trade our market For a sneakin' debt-raisin' dole? I'm an ignorant old fossil, I'm neither learned nor wise— But tell me, honest Injun' Who and why do we subsidize?

Irrigate Crops Well Or Not at All

Unless enough water can be applied to soak the ground to a depth of 4 to 5 inches once each week, it is probably just as well not to water or irrigate a garden at all, according to S. B. Apple, extension specialist in horticulture at Michigan State College. Michigan's annual average rainfall of 32 inches seems adequate for crop growth, but there are few garden crops which fall to show extra production if they can get extra watering in adequate amounts at critical periods. Sometimes a furrow will conduct water to the garden. Porous canvas hose irrigation is widely used.

Ammonium nitrate absorbs moisture from the air readily.

Benj. Franklin Speaks About War Bonds

"For six pounds a year you may have the use of one hundred pounds, provided you are a man of known prudence and honesty. He that spends a great a day idly, spends idly above six pounds a year, which is the price for the use of one hundred pounds." If Ben Franklin were alive today he would say: "Every three dollars you invest in War Bonds today when money is easy, will bring you four dollars in ten years when you may really need it."—U. S. Treasury Department.

Benj. Franklin Speaks About War Bonds

"The way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, industry, and frugality; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them everything." Thrift today is as necessary as it was in the days of Benjamin Franklin. Use your money sensibly and buy War Bonds every market day.

MAYBE THIS ISN'T POLITICS ON FARM LABOR

During the crop season of 1943, the national and state agricultural extension forces did a rescue act on the recruiting and distribution of farm labor. They saved the situation.

Extension did so well that it will be asked to repeat in 1944, except that a bill now in Congress would put the War Food Administration in control by routing the necessary funds through the WFA.

Perhaps there's nothing political in this, but the Farm Bureau at Washington and members of Congress, notably, Rep. Cannon of Missouri, are trying to find out. Not only that, but they are seeking legislation to provide agricultural extension forces the same freedom of operation for 1944 that they had in 1943. And that includes handling their own appropriation if it is to work on the supply of farm labor.

Last spring the recruitment of regular and seasonal farm help started out under the war man power commission and the U. S. employment service. They had it the year before. Concluding they had a lot more than they could chew, they were glad to pass it to Sec'y Wickard. A directive placed full responsibility on the county agr'l agent system, with co-operation from the man power commission and employment service.

Extension was allotted \$13,000,000 for the job. It used \$9,000,000. It placed 2,700,000 farm workers, and returned the \$4,000,000 to the treasury. In Michigan 90% of requests for farm labor were filled, according to A. B. Love of the State College extension service.

At the State Farm Bureau annual meeting Nov. 10-11, President O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau said that the War Food Administration, working through the Farm Security Administration, used something over \$15,000,000 in placing about 50,000 farm workers. The way that looks to us is that the agr'l extension service knew how to do a job like that and had a nationwide system functioning on production in every county. It took on another job and handled it.

Cattle grubs, controlled by a 2 to 5-cent application, cost livestock men 50 million dollars annually because of inferior hides and lower production of meat and dairy products.

Grasses and legumes make good silage when ensiled under suitable conditions and when preservatives are added in adequate amounts.

England's famous light-weight mosquito bombers owe their lightness to the balsa wood used in their construction.

WE'RE BUYING SEED

(On a cleaned basis, or an estimated shrink for cleaning)

And Paying Tops on Ceiling Prices

MAMMOTH JUNE CLOVER ALFALFA
Y. B. SWEET CLOVER W. B. SWEET CLOVER
MICHIGAN GROWN TIMOTHY SEED
(Timothy bought subject to our test for germination)

FOR BIDS Send representative sample of your seed. Take some from each bag. We will quote you on sample, on a cleaned basis or on estimated shrink. If you want some of cleaned seed returned for your use, we'll do that.

If Your Seed Needs Special Cleaning

Which your local elevator or dealer is not equipped to do, have us clean it. No seed will be received for cleaning after December 20, 1943, at the Farm Bureau Services seed cleaning department at 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing.

ORDER HYBRID CORN FOR 1944

We suggest that you place your order for hybrid seed corn for next season with your Farm Bureau dealer now. He can supply you with these hybrids:

KINGSCROST KY, KR, KN, D4, KS2, KS6, A6, KE-1, KE2 **\$895** bu.
OHIO M-15, Michigan grown, Michigan 51-B, 36-B, 24-B, 25-B **\$875** bu.

SURE KILL Rat and Mouse Baits

We have two of the greatest rat and mouse getters that have ever been put on the market.

1. If you have cats, dogs or other pets, we advise using our CO-OP RAT BAIT. Follow directions and you'll get results. Sold in 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 size packages.
2. If you have no pets, use our KIL-BALM. It is sure death to any rodent or pet that drinks it, and rats and mice fight to consume it. Sold in two sizes—6 oz. for 50c, 16 oz. for \$1.00.

Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns

And Sell Through Your Co-ops

Some Day You Won't Need Substitutes

"A thing put in place of another" is the way Webster defines a substitute. Most people use substitutes only by necessity.



Because of the tremendously increased feeding operations by Michigan poultry and live stock feeders we have found it impossible to supply your full demands for Farm Bureau Mermash, Laying Mash, Milkmaker, and Porkmaker.

Our new mill at Hammond, Ind., is swinging into heavier production. Gradually we can make it possible for you to pass up substitutes and get the Farm Bureau feeds you want and need.

WHY FARM BUREAU FEEDS ARE IN SUCH GREAT DEMAND

- 1 Only Farm Bureau Mermash, for chicks, hens, and breeding flocks, has Mermaker as an ingredient. Mermaker is ocean fish-meal, kelp, and dehydrated alfalfa.
- 2 Farm Bureau Milkmakers (24% and 32% protein) contain quality proteins. Also, irradiated yeast to make the calcium and phosphorus more available. Milkmaker also supplies manganese sulphate, with cobalt, copper and iron as trace minerals. Scientists believe that ample manganese is necessary for successful reproduction,—
- 3 that it, with copper, cobalt and iron tends to make cattle more resistant to some diseases that cause heavy reproduction losses.
- 3 Farm Bureau Porkmaker carries irradiated yeast (Vitamin D) and manganese sulphate to improve health and make feeding operations more successful.
- 4 Farm Bureau feeds are open formula. They are made by a farmers' organization serving farmers. Ask your dealer for Farm Bureau feeds.

Some Day (Soon We Hope) You Will Need No Substitutes.

FARM BUREAU BRAND SUPPLIES AT 300 FARMERS' ELEVATORS

Carrot Has About All One Could Ask

Today's carrot is about all anyone could ask of any one vegetable, says the Michigan State College.

Not only does the carrot taste good and have an attractive color but it rates high in nutrition.

Carrots rate high nutritionally because they are a good source of carotene, a substance which human beings can change to vitamin A. In general the deeper the color of the carrot, the better the source of vitamin A it is.

Because vitamin A is such an important item in a good diet, and because both yellow and green leafy vegetables are good sources of carotene, nutritionists recommend at least one serving a day of these vegetables. They include carrots as they do other green and yellow-colored vegetables in their lists of 'protective' foods. Be-

sides the vitamin A they contain, carrots also are a good source of calcium and of riboflavin.

Young, tender carrots, served raw, add to a salad's appeal. Their mild flavor and bright color combine well with vegetables of distinctive flavor and pale color, such as cabbage, celery and cucumbers.

In cooking, carrots are one of the least troublesome of all vegetables. The color will stay bright through any cooking. The vitamin A value will remain intact at all ordinary cooking temperatures. To conserve the calcium in carrots, though, it is best to use as little water as possible in cooking and to serve the liquid with the cooked vegetable.

Bruises that animals receive before marketing or slaughter account for an annual loss of 150 million pounds of meat in the United States.